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HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY P O BOX 272400, 3404 E. HARMONY ROAD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION FORT COLLINS, CO 80527-2400			PHAM, THIERRY L	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2624	

DATE MAILED: 01/27/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No. 09/496,451	Applicant(s) DOWNING, STEVEN P	
	Examiner Thierry L Pham	Art Unit 2624	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 July 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2,4-25,27 and 29-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2,4-25,27 and 29-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

- This action is responsive to the following communication: an Amendment filed on 7/26/04.
- Claims 2, 4-25, 27, 29-32 are pending in application; Claims 1, 3, 26, and 28 have been canceled; Claim 32 is newly added.

### ***Claim Objections***

Claims 10-11 are objected to because of the following informalities: Claims 10-11 cannot be depending on canceled claim 1. Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 2, 4-5, 10-11, 13-15, 25, 27, 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Haselby et al (U. S. 4916638).

Regarding claims 2 & 13, Haselby discloses a method for high accuracy media positioning in a swath printer, comprising:

- mounting (mounting a printhead on a carriage, fig. 3, col. 2, lines 5-10) a computer-controlled printing element (printhead, col. 4, lines 30-48) for movement along a swath axis (moving the printhead (nozzles) along the swath axis (horizontally), fig. 3) for swath printing of an image on a print medium;
- moving the print element along the swath axis and printing at least a portion (1<sup>st</sup> swath portion, fig. 10) of a swath of the image on the print medium;

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- activating a media advance mechanism (media advance system for accurately advancing the print media upon the printing of a swath, col. 2, lines 22-48) to provide a nominal advance movement between the printing element and the print medium to position for a fresh swath;
- moving the printing element (moving the printhead/carriage along the swath axis, fig. 10) along the swath axis;
- sensing (sensing via dual line sensors, fig. 3) the position of an edge of a just printed portion (edge of 1<sup>st</sup> printed swath, fig. 15) of said image which is nominally aligned with the scan axis, wherein said edge is a bottom edge of a previously printed swath (edge of 1<sup>st</sup> printed swath, fig. 15) in relation to a direction of print medium advance through the swath printer past the print element;
- providing relative motion (media advance system for precisely position the media for the next successive swath, abstract and col. 2, lines 22-48) between the print medium and the printing element to accurately position (accurately position the print head for the next swath to be printed based upon the results from the sensors, col. 4, lines 1-67) the printing element in dependence on the sensed position of the edge of the just printed portion of the image to align the top edge of the next swath to be printed in relation to the bottom edge of the previously printed swath (figs. 11-23 shows dual sensors for sensing the edges of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> swaths to precisely position the printhead for printing the next successive swaths, abstract, col. 2, lines 22-48 and col. 9, lines 1-10), wherein said step of providing relative motion is carried out on the fly (col. 4, lines 1-48) as the portion of the image is being printed and the print element is moving in the scan axis.

Regarding claim 14, Haselby further discloses the method of claim 1, wherein the step of providing relative motion to accurately position the printing element in relation to the print medium is carried out between printing successive swaths (figs. 11-23 shows dual sensors for sensing the edges of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> swaths to precisely position the printhead for printing the next successive swaths, abstract, col. 2, lines 22-48 and col. 9, lines 1-10).

Regarding claims 4 & 15, Haselby further discloses the method of Claim 1 wherein said step of providing relative motion between the print medium and the printing element is

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performed simultaneously (sensing and printing simultaneously, col. 4, lines 23-65) with the step of moving the printing element along the swath axis to print at least a portion of the fresh swath.

Regarding claim 5, Haselby further discloses the method of Claim 1 wherein: said providing relative motion between the print medium and the printing element is performed after printing a swath (sensing the edges of first printed swath to accurately position of the next swath to be printed, fig. 15, col. 4, lines 23-65) and before said moving the printing element along the swath axis to print at least a portion of a next swath.

Regarding claim 10, Haselby further discloses the method of Claim 1 wherein the step of providing relative motion between the print medium and the printing element includes incrementally moving the print medium in a direction transverse to the scan axis (fig. 10).

Regarding claim 11, Haselby further discloses the method of claim 1 wherein the printing element includes an ink-jet pen (ink-jet nozzles, col. 1, lines 23-27).

Regarding claim 25, Haselby discloses a method for swath printing, comprising:

- printing a first swath (1<sup>st</sup> swath, fig. 12) of an image on a print medium with an ink-jet printing structure (ink-jet, col. 1, lines 22-30);
- advancing (advances the media to the next swath, col. 39-48) the print medium to position the medium for printing a second swath;
- determining zones (sensors for sensing location of swaths, col. 2, lines 22-47 and col. 8, lines 60-67) of the second swath which need high accuracy swath alignment;
- begin printing the second swath (2<sup>nd</sup> swath, fig. 15);
- during said printing of the second swath, for those zones which need high accuracy swath alignment, determine the alignment errors (alignment errors, col. 2, lines 1-4) and store in memory appropriate error compensation values (advances the media to a position wherein the
- after completing the printing of said second swath, calculate the next media advance distance based (advance media distance reference value, col. 9, lines 1-10) on the stored compensation values; and

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- advancing the media (advances the media to a position wherein the sensor provides an output signal equal to the reference value, col. 2, lines 38-48 and Abstract) for the next swath to be completed by a distance dependent on said next media advance distance.

Regarding claim 27, Haselby further teaches a method for high accuracy media positioning in a swath printer, comprising:

- providing a print medium (print media, abstract);
- providing a computer-controlled printing element (printhead, col. 4, lines 30-48), the printing element mounted for movement along a swath axis to print a first swath on the print medium;
- moving the printing element (moving the printhead (nozzles) along the swath axis (horizontally), fig. 3) along the swath axis and printing at least a portion of a swath on the print medium, said swath having a leading edge and a trailing edge;
- providing relative motion (media advance system for precisely position the media for the next successive swath, abstract and col. 2, lines 22-48) between the printing element and the print medium to position for a fresh swath;
- sensing (sensing via dual line sensors, fig. 3) the position of the trailing edge of the just printed swath (bottom edge of 1<sup>st</sup> printed swath, fig. 12);
- providing relative motion (figs. 11-23 shows dual sensors for sensing the edges of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> swaths to precisely position the printhead for printing the next successive swaths, abstract, col. 2, lines 22-48 and col. 9, lines 1-10) between the print medium and the printing element to accurately position for the fresh swath in dependence on the sensed position of the trailing edge of the just printed swath to compensate for position errors between a nominal position of the trailing edge and the sensed position of the trailing edge of the just printed swath; and
- moving (moving the printhead (nozzles) along the swath axis (horizontally), fig. 3) the printing element along the swath axis to print at least a portion of the fresh swath.
- and wherein said step of sensing the position of the trailing edge and said step of providing relative motion between the print medium and the printing element is performed simultaneously (sensing and printing, col. 4, lines 23-65) with the step of moving the printing element along the swath axis to print at least a portion of the fresh swath.

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Regarding claims 31-32, please see rejection rationale/basis as described in claim 2 above.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 6-9, 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haselby et al (U.S. 4916638), and in view of Nguyen et al (U.S. 5297017).

Regarding claims 6 & 12, Haselby (U.S. 4916638) discloses a method for high accuracy media positioning in a swath printer, comprising:

- mounting (mounting a printhead on a carriage, fig. 3, col. 2, lines 5-10) a computer-controlled printing element for movement along a swath axis for swath printing of an image on a print medium;
- moving (moving the printhead (nozzles) along the swath axis (horizontally), fig. 3) the printing element along the swath axis and printing at least a portion of a swath of the image on the print medium;
- sensing (sensing via dual line sensors, fig. 3) the position of an edge of the just printed portion of said image which is nominally aligned with the scan axis;
- providing relative motion between (media advance system for predetermining to precisely position the media for the next successive swath, abstract and col. 2, lines 22-48) the print medium and the printing element to accurately position the printing element in dependence on the sensed position of the edge of the just printed portion of the image (figs. 11-23 shows dual sensors for sensing the edges of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> swaths to precisely position the printhead for printing the next successive swaths, abstract, col. 2, lines 22-48 and col. 9, lines 1-10).

However, Haselby (US 4916638) does not explicitly disclose wherein providing relative motion comprising moving the printing element in a direction transverse to the swath axis.

Nguyen (US 5297017), in the same field of endeavor for swath printer, teaches a method for moving the printing element in a direction transverse to the swath axis (moving ink jet nozzles perpendicular to the swath axis (vertical alignment of ink jet nozzles of the printhead), fig. 3, abstract, col. 1, lines 60-67 to col. 2, lines 1-6 and col. 21, lines 40-50).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Haselby as per teachings of Nguyen because of a following reason: (1) to provide a better and an accurate position of the printhead for printing the next swath by moving the printing element transverse to the swath axis; (2) to avoid banding of the resulting or printed product (Haselby, col. 8, lines 10-30).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Haselby with Nguyen to obtain the invention as specified in claim 6.

Regarding claim 7, Nguyen further teaches the method of Claim 6 wherein said step of mounting said printing element includes mounting the printing element in a movable carriage, and said moving the printing element in a direction transverse to the swath axis includes: positioning an actuating element (actuator 111, fig. 5, col. 2, lines 25-32 and col. 4, lines 50-67 to col. 1-37) between the printing element and the carriage; and driving the actuating element (cam actuator for adjusting vertical alignment, col. 5, lines 1-67) to move the printing element to obtain the accurate positioning.

Regarding claim 8, Nguyen further teaches the method of Claim 6 wherein said step of mounting the printing element includes mounting the printing element in a carriage (fig. 1) for sliding movement along a slider rod (slider rod 53, fig. 1), and said moving the printing element in a direction transverse to the swath axis includes: positioning an actuating element (actuator 111, fig. 5, col. 2, lines 25-32 and col. 4, lines 50-67 to col. 1-37) between the slider rod and the carriage; and driving the actuating element to move (cam actuator for adjusting vertical alignment, col. 5, lines 1-67) the carriage and the printing element to obtain the accurate positioning.

Regarding claim 9, Nguyen further teaches the method of Claim 6 wherein said step of mounting the printing element includes mounting the printing element in a carriage for sliding movement along a slider rod, and said moving the printing element in a direction transverse to the swath axis includes: positioning an actuating element (fig. 5) between the slider rod and a corresponding slider supporting structure; and driving the actuating element (cam actuator for adjusting vertical and horizontal alignment, col. 5, lines 1-67) to move the slider rod and with it the carriage and the printing element to obtain the accurate positioning.

Claims 16-22, 24, 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haselby et al (U.S. 4916638) as applied to claim 1, 13 and/or 26 above, and in view of Nguyen et al (U.S. 5297017).

Regarding claim 16, Haselby (US 4916638) does not explicitly disclose wherein providing relative motion comprising moving the printing element in a direction transverse to the swath axis.

Nguyen (US 5297017), in the same field of endeavor for swath printer, teaches a method for moving the printing element in a direction transverse to the swath axis (moving ink jet nozzles perpendicular to the swath axis (vertical alignment of ink jet nozzles of the printhead), fig. 3, abstract, col. 1, lines 60-67 to col. 2, lines 1-6 and col. 21, lines 40-50).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Haselby as per teachings of Nguyen because of a following reason: (1) to provide a better and an accurate position of the printhead for printing the next swath by moving the printing element transverse to the swath axis; (2) to avoid banding of the resulting or printed product (Haselby, col. 8, lines 10-30).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Haselby with Nguyen to obtain the invention as specified in claim 16.

Regarding claim 17, Nguyen further teaches the printer of Claim 16, wherein said fine positioning system includes an actuating element (cam actuator for adjusting vertical and

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horizontal alignment, fig. 5, col. 5, lines 1-67) between the printing structure and the carriage (cam adjusting actuator 111, fig. 5) to move the printing structure to obtain the accurate positioning.

Regarding claims 18-19, Nguyen further teaches the printer of Claim 16, wherein said carriage is mounted for sliding movement along a slider rod (slider rod 53, fig. 5), and said fine positioning system includes an actuating element (cam adjusting actuator 111, fig. 5) disposed between the slider rod and the carriage to move the carriage and the printing structure to obtain the accurate positioning.

Regarding claim 20, Haselby further teaches the printer of Claim 16 wherein the fine positioning system incrementally moves the print medium in a direction transverse to the scan axis (fig. 10).

Regarding claim 21, Haselby further teaches the printer of claim 16 wherein the printing structure includes an ink-jet pen (ink jet nozzles, col. 1, lines 5-27).

Regarding claim 22, Nguyen further teaches the printer of Claim 13 wherein the printing element includes a plurality of ink-jet pens (i.e., pens C1 and C2, fig. 5, col. 34-45) mounted in a carriage, and wherein said fine positioning system includes an actuating element mounted between each said pen (cam follower 97, fig. 4) and said carriage for moving the respective printing elements in a direction transverse to the swath axis (moving the pen nozzles vertically, fig. 4, col. 6, lines 52-67 to col. 7, lines 1-10).

Regarding claim 24, Nguyen further teaches the printer of Claim 13 wherein the sensor system includes a first sensor mounted on a first side of the carriage and a second sensor mounted on a side of the carriage opposite the first side along the swath axis, the sensor system adapted for bidirectional sensing operation. Nguyen teaches an example of mounting an optical sensor adjacent to the printhead (col. 5, lines 55-62). One of ordinary skill in the art would

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mount the first sensor on a first side and a second sensor on the second side (opposite to the first) to precisely adjust the printhead to an appropriate position for printing the next swath.

Regarding claim 29, please see rejection rationale/basis as described in claim 16 above.

Claim 23 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haselby et al (U.S. 4916638) as applied to claim 13 above, and in view of Yoshino (U.S. 5479062).

Regarding claim 23, Haselby does not explicitly teach wherein a fine position system includes a piezoelectric actuator for providing the incremental relation motion.

Yoshino, in the same field of endeavor for printing, teaches a printer using a piezo actuator (fig. 5, col. 1, lines 5-21).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Haselby as per teachings of Yoshino because of a following reason: (1) to provide higher speed actuating element for printer (Yoshino, col. 1, lines 10-12).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Haselby with Yoshino to obtain the invention as specified in claim 23.

Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Haselby and Nguyen as described in claim 16 and/or 29 above, and further in view of Yoshino (U.S. 5479062).

Regarding claim 30, the combination of Haselby and Nguyen do not explicitly teach wherein a fine position system includes a piezoelectric actuator for providing the incremental relation motion.

Yoshino, in the same field of endeavor for printing, teaches a printer using a piezo actuator (fig. 5, col. 1, lines 5-21).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify Haselby as per teachings of Yoshino because of a following reason: (1) to provide higher speed actuating element for printer (Yoshino, col. 1, lines 10-12).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Haselby with Yoshino to obtain the invention as specified in claim 30.

***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed on 7/26/04 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

- Regarding claim 2, the applicant argued the cited prior art (U.S. 4916638 to Haselby) fails to teach and/or suggest “providing relative motion between the print medium and the printing element to accurately position the printing element in dependence on the sensed position of the edge of the just printed portion of the image to align the top edge of the next swath to be printed in relation to the bottom edge of the previously printed swath, wherein said step of providing relative motion is carried out on the fly as the portion of the image is being printed and the printing element is moving in the scan axis”.

In response, Haselby explicitly teaches providing relative motion (media advance system for precisely position the media for the next successive swath, abstract and col. 2, lines 22-48 and col. 4, lines 1-20) between the print medium and the printing element to accurately position (accurately position the print head for the next swath to be printed based upon the results from the sensors, col. 4, lines 1-67) the printing element in dependence on the sensed position of the edge of the just printed portion of the image to align the top edge of the next swath to be printed in relation to the bottom edge of the previously printed swath (figs. 11-23 shows dual sensors for sensing the edges of 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> swaths to precisely position the printhead for printing the next successive swaths, abstract, col. 2, lines 22-48 and col. 9, lines 1-10), wherein said step of providing relative motion is carried out on the fly (col. 4, lines 1-48, and inherently, all swath printers include a mechanism for advancing the paper media, col. 5, lines 50-56) as the portion of the image is being printed and the print element is moving in the scan axis.

- Regarding claim 13, the applicant argued the cited prior art (Haselby) fails to teach/suggest “a fine positioning system for providing incremental relative motion between the print medium and the printing element to accurately position the printing element to align the top edge of a to-be-printed image portion in relation to the bottom edge of the just printed portion in dependence on the sensed position of the bottom edge of the just printed portion of the image”.

In response, Haselby explicitly discloses a fine positioning system for providing incremental relative motion (media advance system for precisely position the media for the next successive

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swath, abstract and col. 2, lines 22-48 and col. 4, lines 1-20) between the print medium and the printing element to accurately position the printing element (accurately position the print head for the next swath to be printed based upon the results from the sensors, col. 4, lines 1-67) to align the top edge of a to-be-printed image portion in relation to the bottom edge (bottom edge of the next swath, i.e. 2<sup>nd</sup> swath, fig. 21) of the just printed portion in dependence on the sensed position of the bottom edge (based on the results sensed from the bottom edge of previous swath, fig. 16) of the just printed portion of the image.

- Regarding claim 15, the applicant argued the cited prior art fails to teach and/or suggest that the fine positioning system is actuated to provide relative motion to accurately position the printing element in relation to the print medium simultaneously as the printing structure is move along the swath axis.

In response, Haselby explicitly teaches that the fine positioning system is actuated to provide relative motion to accurately position the printing element in relation to the print medium simultaneously as the printing structure is move along the swath axis (the dual line of sensors continuously sensed the printed swath while the printing cartridge is moving back and forth along the scan axis, fig. 10-19, by doing so, it provides an accurate position of the print head/element for the next swath based on the results sensed by the sensors).

- Regarding claim 25, the applicant argued the cited prior art fails to teach and/or suggest any limitations C, E, F, and G as cited in claim 25.

In response, Haselby teaches every element as cited in claim 25; printing a first swath (1<sup>st</sup> swath, fig. 12) of an image on a print medium with an ink-jet printing structure (ink-jet, col. 1, lines 22-30); advancing (advances the media to the next swath, col. 39-48) the print medium to position the medium for printing a second swath; determining zones (sensors for sensing location of swaths, i.e., bottom edge of 1<sup>st</sup> swath, col. 2, lines 22-47 and col. 8, lines 60-67) of the second

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swath which need high accuracy swath alignment; begin printing the second swath (2<sup>nd</sup> swath, fig. 15); during said printing of the second swath, for those zones which need high accuracy swath alignment, determine the alignment errors (alignment errors, col. 2, lines 1-4) and store in memory appropriate error compensation values (advances the media to a position wherein the after completing the printing of said second swath, calculate the next media advance distance based (advance media distance reference value, col. 9, lines 1-10) on the stored compensation values; and advancing the media (advances the media to a position wherein the sensor provides an output signal equal to the reference value, col. 2, lines 38-48 and Abstract) for the next swath to be completed by a distance dependent on said next media advance distance.

**NOTE: Haselby's printing system includes dual sensors for sensing the location of the printed swath, and based on the results, the controller determines how much the media should be advance for printing the next successive swaths. The examiner recommends the applicant to consider the cited prior art as a whole rather than the individual columns cited by the examiner.**

- Regarding arguments to claims 27 and 31, please refers to the examiner's response to claim 2 above for details.

- Regarding claim 6, the applicant argued that there is no motivation to combine Haselby in view of Nguyen.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the motivation to combine would be: (1) to provide a better and an accurate position of the printhead for printing the next swath by moving the printing element transverse to the

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swath axis; (2) to avoid banding of the resulting or printed product (Haselby, col. 8, lines 10-30); (3) to provide methods for automatically detecting and compensating misalignments that affect print quality in a multiple printhead cartridge swath printer (Nguyen, col. 1, lines 58-62). Many other additional motivations can be found within Nguyen's reference.

- Regarding claim 6, the applicant argued the cited prior art (Nguyen) fails to teach and/or suggest that the printhead can be moved in a direction transverse to the scan axis during normal printing operations and based upon hindsight reconstruction.

In response, Nguyen (U.S. 5297017) explicitly teaches a swath printer's printhead can be moved transverse to the scan axis during normal operations (vertical alignment, fig. 17a). Note: **Nguyen's system includes both vertical and horizontal alignment of printhead (that is, moving in both direction, vertical and horizontal).** In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

- Regarding claim 12, the applicant argued the cited prior arts fail to teach and/or suggest "mounting an actuating element between each printing element and said carriage; and actuating each of said actuating elements to move the respective printing elements in a direction transverse to the swath axis".

In response, Nguyen discloses an actuator 121 for controlling the print cartridge as shown in fig. 5 (moving the cartridge vertically or horizontally).

- Regarding claim 16, the applicant argued the cited prior arts fail to teach and/or suggest moving the printing element in a direction transverse to the swath axis.

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In response, explicitly teaches a swath printer's printhead can be moved transverse to the scan axis during normal operations (vertical alignment, fig. 17a). Note: **Nguyen's system includes both vertical and horizontal alignment of printhead (that is, moving in both direction, vertically and horizontally).**

- Regarding claim 24, the applicant argued the cited prior arts fail to teach and/or suggest that "the sensor system includes a first sensor mounted on a first side of the carriage and a second sensor mounted on a side of the carriage opposite the first side along the swath axis, the sensor system adapted for bi-directional sensing operation" and based upon hindsight reconstruction.

In response, Nguyen teaches an optical sensor 65 is mounted on the cartridge 51 for sensing accurate position of swath printed. One of ordinary skill in the art would mount the first sensor on a first side and a second sensor on the second side (opposite to the first) to precisely adjust the printhead to an appropriate position for printing the next swath. More sensors provide more data and even more accurate positioning. It would be obvious to mount an additional sensor on the other side of the print cartridge/head as shown in fig. 1. In addition to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

- Regarding claim 23, the applicant argued there is no motivation to combine Haselby and Yoshino.

In response, In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071,

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5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, (1) to provide higher speed actuating element for printer by using piezoelectric actuator (Yoshino, col. 1, lines 10-12).

### ***Conclusion***

**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).


A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thierry L Pham whose telephone number is (703) 305-1897. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (9:30 AM - 6:00 PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David K Moore can be reached on (703)308-7452. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Thierry L. Pham

  
GABRIEL GARCIA  
PRIMARY EXAMINER